

The Spirit of Missions;

EDITED FOR

THE BOARD OF MISSIONS

Of the Protestant Episepal Church of the United States of America.

PREACH THE GOSPEL TO EVERY CREATURE.

VOL. IV.

FEBRUARY, 1839.

No. 2.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE DOMESTIC COMMITTEE.

MONTHLY ABSTRACT.

January 7, 1839. — The Rev. Mr. Jones was called to the chair.

The Secretary and General Agent reported his correspondence, and that on the first Sunday after Christmas, December 30, he officiated in Zion Church, in this city, when a collection was made, amounting (together with the partial redemption of a pledge some time since given by the rector,) to \$100; and that he had visited Philadelphia, and officiated in the morning in Christ Church, in the afternoon in St. Peter's Church, and in the evening in Trinity Church, Southwark. In the last named Church the collection, including the offerings of the Female Sunday schools, was \$71. In the other two, the annual collections for Diocesan, Domestic and Foreign Missions were made in pursuance of a plan of parochial organization now in successful operation. The whole amount collected in Christ Church was about \$540; and in St. Peter's, about \$850. These sums are to be divided among the three classes of Missions, by a committee of each church, appointed for that purpose.

On the report of the Committee on Northern Missions, a resolution was adopted, fixing the salary of the Rev. A. H. Cornish, Missionary at Juliet, Illinois.

On the report of the Committee on Southern Missions, resolutions were adopted, fixing the salaries of the Rev. F. B. Nash, Missionary at Paris, Kentucky, the Rev. T. A. Cook, Missionary at Lafayette, Alabama, the Rev. A. Matthews, Missionary at Marion and Cahaba, Alabama, and the Rev. J. Jones, Missionary at Quincy, Florida.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE FOREIGN COMMITTEE.

MONTHLY ABSTRACT.

Dec. 31, 1838. — The Committee met to confer with the Rev. Mr. Southgate, on his return from Persia. Mr. S. had returned

in health the day previous, after an absence of 2 years and 8 months. This period had been occupied in inquiries relative to Christian Missions in Mohammedan countries. He stated to the Committee in brief the results of these inquiries, and of his personal observations among the Mohammedans of Turkey in Europe and Asia and in Persia; also among the Nestorian and Jacobite Christians in Mesopotamia, &c. On returning he had visited Paris and London, for the purpose of procuring the most authentic works on the subject of his tour, and of conferring with the Secretaries of the Church Missionary Society, and of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, in reference to Missions in the East. These conferences were very friendly, and of a very interesting character.

Mr. Southgate was authorized to prepare a connected and detailed report of his observations, a labor which will probably occupy several months.

January 15, 1839. Stated Meeting.—Rev. Dr. Milnor in the chair.

The attention of the Committee was principally given to the reading of letters from several of the stations. See correspondence for the interesting facts contained in some of these communications.

OFFICIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

DOMESTIC. OHIO.

FROM THE REV. WM. MITCHELL, MISSIONARY AT EAST LIVERPOOL.
East Liverpool, Dec. 20, 1838.

I have rendered several services out of my parish, and travelled more than a hundred miles on foot, seeking the scattered Episcopal families, besides discharging my regular duties here. One incident of great interest which occurred in one of my excursions I desire here to record. It was my privilege to visit a man who thirty years ago removed from Maryland into this region. When he discovered an Episcopal clergyman in his house, he exclaimed "thank God, I am permitted to live to see once more the face of a minister of the Episcopal Church." I remained with him over night, and preached to a respectable congregation in his house, and have cause to hope that God has sanctified the occasion not only in comforting one of his old servants, but in making a deep and lasting impression on many minds.

FROM THE REV. B. H. HICKOX, MISSIONARY AT MAUMEE CITY.
Maumee, Dec. 26, 1838.

Since my last report (which was made about one month later than the proper period, owing to the sickness in this place and

in my family,) I have divided my time chiefly between Maumee and Waterville. My congregation here, since the place has been restored to comparative healthfulness, is about as large as it was before the sickly season. For several weeks in August and September there was scarcely any public worship on this river [Maumee]. In Waterville there is no regular religious service except ours. Already numbers join in the responses, and our house (school-house) is always full. We have suffered very much for the want of prayer books. I have sent to Columbus, to Buffalo, and to Detroit and Monroe. From the two first named places we have obtained about two dozen, at rather dear prices. Since my last I have visited Manhattan but once. Then I called on all our friends, and endeavoured to say some words of comfort.

MICHIGAN.

FROM THE REV. M. HIRST, MISSIONARY AT DEXTER.

Dexter, Dec. 17, 1838.

I arrived here on the 1st of October, and was very kindly received. I found the congregation greatly discouraged, having been deprived of the regular services of the sanctuary for three months, and being burdened with a debt of several hundred dollars for the church. But this we hope, by proper management and vigorous exertion, to be enabled to liquidate. My labors have been principally confined to this place. I have officiated twice every Lord's day, with the exception of one Sunday, spent at Ann Arbor, at the consecration of St. Andrew's Church. At North Lake, which is a part of this station, I have only officiated twice. Having been destitute of a place of worship, the congregation were all dispersed. I called together the principal persons that had attended the ministry of my predecessor, when a resolution was unanimously carried, that every man should turn out on a certain day to assist in building a log church. In accordance with this resolution the church is nearly completed, and will accommodate 150 persons. As soon as it is ready for the reception of a congregation, I intend to divide my labors betwixt the two places, officiating at North Lake every Sunday morning, and at Dexter in the afternoon; and in the evenings at different points of my station as circumstances will permit.

FROM THE REV. F. H. CUMING, MISSIONARY AT ANN ARBOR.

Ann Arbor, Dec. 26, 1838.

Through the good providence of God, I was enabled to reach my place of destination so as to officiate on the first Sunday in October. I found the church nearly completed. The congregation is a highly respectable one. As to size, it bears a fair proportion to others in villages of the same class with that in which this would be ranked. Nearly all the pews have been taken, and often the house is quite full. Thus far, both the

vestry and congregation have manifested a disposition cheerfully and efficiently to co-operate with me in the plans I have proposed for promoting the interests of the parish. Myself and family have been treated with much kindness by the inhabitants of the village generally; and I have yet found no cause to regret having removed to this distant field. The village is healthy and beautifully situated, inhabited by an enterprising and intelligent people, and is fast rising into consequence. Deep solemnity appears to pervade our religious assemblies. The word of life seems to be listened to with the most marked attention. May increase of grace be given, that it may be received with pure affection, and the fruits of the Spirit be brought forth. I have officiated twice on every Lord's day since I have been in the country to the congregation of St. Andrew's Church, Ann Arbor, except on the Sunday when my institution and the consecration of the church took place, and a part of one Sunday when I was prevented by indisposition. Our present number of communicants is forty-one; of these, thirteen names have been added to the register since the parish was placed under my charge. I have administered the sacrament of baptism to one infant, attended two funerals, and solemnized three marriages. A lecture is held on every Wednesday evening. The Sunday school that has been revived with encouraging prospects; and every thing connected with the parish authorizes me to report favorably of its present condition.

It will readily be conceived, that the time required to enable me to get my family settled, to make my arrangements for the winter, and properly to attend to parish duty, could allow me but very little leisure to visit the neighboring places. The observations I have made, however, have satisfied me that more Missionaries are wanted for this interesting diocese. I have preached once at Hony Creek in the town of Scio, five miles from Ann Arbor. Here are several persons who prefer our Church. The Rev. Mr. Hirst, of Dexter, has this place more immediately under his care. I have officiated once at the Short Hills, in the town of Sylvan, eighteen miles distant; where also I found a few Episcopalians. But the point to which I would more especially invite the attention of the Committee is the village of Jackson, thirty-six miles from Ann Arbor. It is the seat of justice for Jackson County, situated in the very garden of Michigan, with an enterprising people, and having all the requisites to enable it to become a large place. It is rapidly increasing in population. I visited it on the 5th inst. and, (contrary to the opinions and predictions of many persons,) had the gratification of preaching to a very large and attentive congregation. After I had gone through with the services, I stated openly to the congregation that I had visited the place for the express purpose of ascertaining whether the Episcopal Church could not be established in that village, and proceeded to explain some of its peculiarities. I then requested all who were Epis-

copilians, and all who were friendly to the object of my visit, to remain. After conferring a few moments, a meeting was appointed for the next morning, of male persons friendly to the establishing of our Church at that place. At this meeting the incipient measures were taken to organize a parish. So important do I conceive this place to be, and so favorable to our purposes the present time, that, though it is very far from me, requiring me to be absent from home always two, and sometimes three days when I visit it, I promised to attend to it until another clergyman could be obtained. My next appointment there was on the 18th inst., a very inclement night, and yet the congregation was larger than on the previous occasion. I have made another engagement to officiate there on the 3d of next month. I do most earnestly entreat this may be made a missionary station. I have written to our bishop upon the subject, and by advisement from him I make this request. Never in the course of my ministry, have I seen a more favorable opening for our Church. Were I disengaged, I would delight to go there myself and occupy the ground. We have planted the standard of the Church there; let a good soldier, well trained to the work, place himself by it, and there will rally around it, a band of noble spirits, whom he may be instrumental in leading to victory over sin, and to eternal triumph in the kingdom of glory.

FROM THE REV. S. MARKS, MISSIONARY AT CLINTON.

Clinton, Dec. 30, 1838.

It gives me pleasure to say that my field of labor is improving. The congregation continues respectable for numbers. On the 2d of December the bishop was here and confirmed three persons. This was the first confirmation held in the place, and God grant that it may be the means of much good. My services in this church are three every Sunday in the month, save one, which is devoted to Manchester and parts adjacent. Two funerals have been attended since my last report, at which sermons were preached. On the 18th of November, by advice of the bishop, I attended at the institution of the Rev. Mr. Cuming and the consecration of St. Andrew's, Ann Arbor; a church for which I labored assiduously nineteen months, and God be thanked, not altogether in vain. On the 7th of December I accompanied the bishop to Manchester, where he preached, and confirmed three persons. Much uncertainty exists in the fluctuating condition of our parishes. The first set of Missionaries in new countries, need expect nothing more, than to allay prejudices, mark out his ground, throw up a little fence, and scatter some seed, in hope that it will be reaped by his successor, after his removal or demise. This, to some, may be considered as of small consequence; but to me, in an earthly point of view, it is glory enough. The mind of the Missionary should be well fortified for the work before he turns his back upon his kindred and home.

FROM THE REV. C. B. STOUT, MISSIONARY AT EDWARDSBURGH.
Edwardsburgh, Dec. 30, 1838.

The first Sunday in October, by request, I held service and preached all day at Kalamazoo. This parish I believe is still vacant. It is presumed, if a clergyman could now be obtained for that place, it would be the means of establishing the Church on a good foundation. The experience of the past would, I think, have a good effect upon the future. Six of the remaining Sundays I have officiated as usual at Mishawaka, Indiana, and six in this parish. I have also preached four times in Cleveland, Indiana, on Sunday afternoon, when I could not have service here. I have administered the Lord's Supper twice at Mishawaka. On the first occasion, about twenty persons, (more than half were of other denominations) joined with us in the Eucharist. The last time which was yesterday, nine partook—two of these had never received the sacred elements until they received them from my hands. I also had service and preached at Edwardsburgh thanksgiving-day, and on Christmas, when I administered the Holy Supper to fourteen persons and baptized an adult. I have likewise baptized a child at Mishawaka. Marriages, one—funerals, one. I labor in the hope that my ministry may be the means of planting the Church of the Divine Redeemer in these Western lands and gathering souls into it, who shall finally pass from the Church militant to the Church triumphant.

FROM THE REV. D. I. BURGER, MISSIONARY AT ADRIAN.
Adrian, Dec. 31, 1838.

Our congregations, though somewhat diminished in numbers, owing to the severity of the weather and the extreme uncomforableness of the school-house where we worship, are nevertheless serious and attentive. My labors have been greatly blessed. Though a few only have connected themselves with the Church, yet the word, I doubt not, is through the operation of the Holy Spirit, proving "effectual to the conversion of sinners and the consolation and strengthening of the faithful." There is generally such "a departing from grace given," by those who emigrate to the western portions of our country, such a fearful declension on the part of those who even once "professed and called themselves Christians," that the Missionary has to exert himself as much in behalf of those "who have tasted of the good word of life and the powers of the world to come," as for those who are "without hope and without God in the world." Indeed I think his chief consolation, in the early stages of missionary labor here, consists in the assurance that he has been made, by the "good Shepherd" of souls, the instrument of turning persons of this class again to the fold of Christ and enkindling in their hearts that fire of Divine love which will lead them to "present their bodies a living sacrifice, holy, acceptable unto God." Should nothing more be accomplished

than the enlargement of the religious affections and the elevation of piety above the worldly wisdom and semi-religious morality, too often pervading in our settlements, I think the Church has abundant encouragement to persevere in her good work and labor of love, and the Missionary to press onward. But there are other fruits of these labors, even the conversion and salvation "of the disobedient." O could our Eastern friends but see the good accomplished, they would not only cast in their mite, but of their abundance into the treasury of the Lord!

FROM THE REV. A. S. HOLLISTER, MISSIONARY AT TROY.

Troy, Jan. 1, 1839.

My labors on this station have now such established order and conformity, that I have but little to communicate except the fact, that by the blessing of God, they are regular and constant; and the attendance on the preached word is encouraging. The church in Troy is still doing well, though I can report but one addition to the communion. Our services on Christmas day were numerously attended, and very interesting and impressive. Thirty-six partook of the Holy Communion; all, excepting two, being of our own Church, several of them coming to the ordinance for the first time since their residence in this country. Of late my time has been much occupied in visiting scattered families of our communion, an employment particularly gratifying to many, who rejoice at the opportunity of seeing and hearing one of the ministers of their own Church. On a late tour to the western part of this county, I preached on two occasions, baptized one child and visited an aged and dying member of the Church, who had resided four years in this State without having seen the face of a clergyman. Many are the cases in which a Missionary visit is very thankfully received; and nearly one half of my time might be profitably devoted to this employment. On all such visits, when practicable, I have prayers in the family, and usually preach in the evening. But I do not find sufficient time; and there are many members of our communion, within the range of twenty miles, that I have not been able to visit for more than a year. There is no Episcopal clergyman to visit in the four counties of Oakland, Genesee, Lapeer, and Macomb, through all of which members of our Church are found. I hope, therefore, that the Committee will duly appreciate the importance of continuing this station and of sending more laborers into this extensive and inviting field. All that I can promise is, to do what I can to call the attention of all inquirers to the claims of our Apostolic Church, and to preach the everlasting Gospel regularly to my stated congregations at Troy and Pontiac, and elsewhere, whenever time and health permit and opportunities offer.

FROM THE REV. S. BUEL, MISSIONARY AT MARSHALL.

Marshall, Jan. 2, 1839.

I do not know that any considerable spiritual change has taken place in my station since I last wrote—though in ascertaining such changes, and bringing them to some open trial, we are under great disadvantages; as I am yet in deacon's orders, and it is difficult to obtain the services of a presbyter so as to have the communion with any degree of regularity or frequency. The communion has not been administered in the parish since Christmas of 1837, when the Rev. Mr. Lyster was with us. I expect the Rev. Mr. Cuming here this week, and hope that he will remain with us, and administer the communion on the day of the Epiphany. I intend also on that day to preach a sermon on Missions, and make the first effort here to obtain something in aid of the funds of the Board of Missions. I think that the Church has a very good hold on the favorable regards of this community. I have commenced a course of lectures, which I deliver on week-day evenings, upon the doctrine, discipline, and worship of the Church—and the subjects of them, I believe, are exciting attention. I could mention many things to show that a good deal of interest is taken by our congregation in the primitive customs and usages of the Church.

I have no doubt that much good might be done by preaching in the surrounding country—and I should have labored more in this way if circumstances had permitted. I still hope to do something of this kind.

INDIANA.

FROM THE REV. J. B. BRITTON, MISSIONARY AT INDIANAPOLIS.

Indianapolis, Dec. 1, 1838.

Owing to absence, I made no report for the quarter ending September 30. Having been appointed as a delegate to the General Convention, to attend to the admission of Indiana as a diocese, and being desirous at the same time to do something for my church-building among Eastern friends—two months of the six for which I make a report I was absent from my parish; and, thanks to the liberality of friends, in this period I obtained for my church about six hundred dollars—besides a communion set, a surplice, and articles for our sale. I was thus enabled to cheer my people, depressed in view of the church debt. I was most cordially welcomed on my return, and was gratified to find the church-edifice almost ready for the next Sunday's service. On Sunday, November 18, we worshipped for the first time in our beautiful and commodious edifice, and had a congregation of about two hundred. Our building is of wood, in the Gothic style, with a gallery and portico; the stairs to the gallery rising from the portico, so that we have the building clear for the pews, and can seat below, in sixty pews, three hundred persons comfortably, and fifty in the gallery, besides accommodating an organ. The tower, which is ready for the bell, is imposing; the vestry-

room is convenient. The church is warmed by a furnace below, the first introduced here. On the whole, we have as neat and imposing an edifice as any of any denomination in Indiana. By a sale just held, our ladies have cleared about four hundred dollars, with which we have procured an organ, now putting up, lamps, &c. Bishop Kemper consecrated the church on Sunday the 16th, a day of great rejoicing for us. The house was well filled; and at night the bishop confirmed nine, service being also held in the afternoon, when an adult and two children were baptized. Rev. Mr. Johnson, of Lafayette, always ready for every good word and work, was present and read the sentence of consecration. Services were held also on Monday night. In all outward things we have been greatly blessed. As to the spiritual state of my people, though far from being what I long to see it, yet I can rejoice in seeing living branches of the true vine. Our confirmation, a service peculiarly interesting to the pastor, was deeply interesting on this occasion—so much so, that the husband of one of the ladies confirmed, came forward with his wife, though he had not signified to me his intention previously. One of those confirmed was a colored woman. Our Sunday school is improving, but still it is small.

Number of communicants at the last report, 24—added, 13—removed, 2—total now, 35. Confirmed, 9—making the third confirmation, and 30 confirmed, in all, in the 18 months since my labors commenced here. Baptisms for 6 months, 11—Funerals 4—Marriages 1.

FROM THE REV. A. H. LAMON, MISSIONARY AT EVANSVILLE.

Evansville, Dec. 27, 1838.

I have reason to think my reports hereafter will be more gratifying to the Committee than formerly. I have been laboring here for upwards of two years, amidst many discouragements, and am now beginning to see some fruits of my labor. On Christmas day I admitted one person to the communion, who seems to give very satisfactory evidence of a change of heart. When the communion is next administered, I hope several others will be willing to "confess Christ before men." I begin to see more plainly the importance of perseverance in prayer and faithful preaching; though for years we may behold but little or no fruit of our labor. I do believe that God designs to make the Church the means of great good to this place. There is at this time much real interest on the subject of religion in my congregation; and I ascribe it, under God, to the means we use. The services and ordinances of the Church have made a deep and abiding impression upon the minds of several—impressions that will, I trust, result in genuine conversions to God. Since the last report, I have attended nine funerals, baptized two adults and one infant, celebrated one marriage, and received two to the communion. Five communicants have removed from this place. We are making a vigorous effort

for a church-edifice, and hope, with some help from abroad, to see a handsome building completed in six or nine months at most. As we are turning all our efforts towards the accomplishment of this desirable object, there is less doing at present for the work of Missions. After the completion of the church, I feel assured that the congregation will ask no further aid from the Domestic Committee, and that liberal contributions will be made, in return, to their benevolent operations.

ILLINOIS.

FROM THE REV. J. YOUNG, MISSIONARY AT QUINCY.

Quincy Dec. 24, 1838.

Since my transfer to this young and interesting station, on the 1st of October ult., I have officiated regularly twice on Sundays, for full congregations, comprising nearly all the young of both sexes in the town: and, had we room to accommodate more, the number of regular worshippers would be nearly double that of last year. The town is growing rapidly; and notwithstanding the difficulty of navigating the two great rivers that connect us with the East and South, during the past summer and fall, emigrants are flocking in upon us in search of a new home. Here nearly all the emigrants for the interior of this yet, to a great extent, unsettled section of the State, land, and after the fatigues and privations of the journey, those who belong to our Church hasten with glad hearts to her courts, delighted to find her in advance of their own westward march. I have good hope through Christ that several of my hearers, who now keep back from the sacrament of the Lord's Supper, will soon, under the sanctifying power of Divine grace, be induced to come to that holy ordinance. The word spoken in weakness but sincerity, has not been without power. Some I believe who felt and were free to speak of their confidence of safety out of Christ, have, by a plain, unpretending and affectionate exhibition of the Gospel method of salvation, been led to see on how sandy a foundation they are building, and are now beginning to seek for something more secure, and immovable. And to whom can they go but to Thee, Oh Lord, who alone hast the words of eternal life!

FROM THE REV. C. DRESSER, MISSIONARY AT SPRINGFIELD.

Springfield, Jan. 1, 1839.

My last report, it will be remembered, was made in great bodily weakness. Since that time I have completely recovered my strength; and my family, thanks to a kind Providence, have enjoyed uninterrupted health. On the first of November I was enabled to resume the duties of my ministry, and since that time I have preached twice every Sunday and always here, until last Sunday which I spent in Jacksonville, where I preached three times and administered the communion. I had previously visited that place to solemnize a marriage. The church there, the fruit of Mis-

sionary effort and self-denial, has been closed every Sunday but one since June. There is now a fair prospect of its being soon regularly opened again—the Rev. Mr. Cooley, of New-York, having accepted an invitation from the vestry to become their pastor. The communion has been administered in the church here but once since I last wrote, viz. on Christmas day, but without any accession to the number of our communicants. Our congregations have generally been large for this place and attentive; and I trust the seed sown has not all fallen by the way side. As yet, however, there is little prospect of a speedy harvest. Should I be spared to make another report, I hope to be able to give a more favorable account of the spiritual condition of my flock.

FOREIGN.

ATHENS.

FROM THE REV. J. H. HILL.

Athens, Oct. 15, 1838.

Marriage of Miss E. Mulligan—Visit to Constantinople—Pay School, &c.—Services in Greek and English.

It becomes my duty to acquaint the Committee that Miss Elizabeth Mulligan is no longer in the service of the Church as a Missionary. On the 8th inst. she was united in marriage to Edward Masson, Esq., of Napoli, a Scotch gentleman who has been long resident in Greece. She has gone to reside in Napoli di Romania, the residence of her husband, who is a counsellor at law and formerly Attorney General of the kingdom.

My visit to Constantinople was made in company with Miss Baldwin, who had never before been absent one day from Athens, and who required some relaxation. Including our quarantine at Syra on our return, we were absent only 29 days from our house. I myself had never before seen Constantinople; and I was exceedingly desirous of judging for myself of the importance of that place as a station, as well as the practicability of establishing a Missionary there at present, with any hope of ultimate success. I found brother Southgate still there; and during my sojourn of nine days had many conversations on the subject. Thus much I may say: Constantinople certainly presents a noble field for at least two experienced, industrious and zealous Missionaries. The field is so large, and the nature of the work, they would be called upon to perform, such, that even more than two might be employed, provided they were of the right stamp, and could agree upon their respective places of residence; for if all were to settle down in Pera for instance, much evil would arise. A Missionary who has not a facility in speaking Greek, and a certain tact too of recommending himself to the Greeks—one who has not accustomed himself to the peculiarities of the Greek character by previous association with them—

who cannot go in and out among them, and accommodate himself to their habits—who cannot bear with their irregular and sometimes importunate visits, and become “ all things to them”—such a man is not at all fit to be sent there.

I wish to acknowledge the truly christian kindness with which we were received and lodged by my friend and brother, Mr. Goodell, in Constantinople. He is a man of truly catholic spirit, and is doing immense good in his way among the Armenians. From Mr. Homes and Mr. Schauffler we also received every attention. The former is preparing for future usefulness among the Turkish population. The latter it is well known is one of the most zealous and successful Missionaries in the Mediterranean. I preached at Mr. G.’s house to a large congregation. There are several English families residing at Pera, and Mr. G. never fails to avail himself of the presence of any clergyman of the Episcopal Church to furnish them with an opportunity of enjoying our services.

I had numerous applications from Greek families of respectability to allow them to send their daughters to us to be educated. Previous to my visit we had four from that city. Since my return we have received four more, three of whom came attended by their parents, whose only object in making so long and disagreeable a voyage (disagreeable on account of the quarantine) was to confide their children to our care and then return. I was obliged to refuse several, and since that, we have had written applications for four more.

The new wing, called the west wing, was completed by the middle of August, so that on resuming our school on the 27th August, we had the pleasure of finding our new apartments filled with our pupils. The pay school is quite full. We have in it 65 pupils. These, with the beneficiaries and boarders, who are under our own roof, such of them, that is, who do not go to the Society’s school building, make a total in the school in our new wing of 104. The income from this is a pretty item in our account; but this is not of so much consequence as the good it effects by way of example, and in bringing under moral influence and into religious training, so many of the higher class, who otherwise would receive no education at all, or at most an artificial one. It is really heart cheering to see the spiritual improvement of so many fine young girls, daughters of the rich and influential, whose parents, although themselves ignorant of the truths of the Gospel, seem affectionately desirous that their daughters should know the truth. We have been much struck with the artless remarks of some of these girls from Constantinople and Syra, whose parents have indeed indulged them with every thing, but the one thing needful.

On Sunday evening at 7 o’clock, I have a regular service in Greek, which is well attended. (I use the Liturgy of our church, the Greek translation published by Bagster, London) and I lecture extemporaneously. One of the oldest of the girls from

Syra, the daughter of one of the wealthiest merchants in Greece, said last evening, she had never before heard the Gospel preached and expressed her great delight. There never was a more attentive audience certainly than that, which attends my Sunday evening Greek lecture.

I continue to officiate every Sunday morning at the British minister's residence, as Mr. Leeves has not yet returned from England. The congregation is increasing in number, several English families having come to reside here during the winter. We are soon to have our dear friends and patrons Mr. and Mrs. B. to spend the winter and spring with us.

Our other schools are as full as they can be. All our plans and operations seem to be highly blessed. We enjoy uninterrupted health and tranquillity: and in the quiet prosecution of our work, which, as you may well suppose, occupies all our time and thoughts, we find ourselves as happy as we can hope to be on earth.

SYRA.

REV. J. J. ROBERTSON, D. D.

Syra, Oct. 1, 1838

Closing the school—re-opening by the magistrates—“Arabian Martyrs”—removal to Constantinople.

We have at length felt compelled to yield to the necessity of circumstances and finally give up the schools altogether. We gave notice to this effect four weeks ago, and yesterday this interesting and I think we may say not unimportant establishment was finally closed. I can hardly bear to think of it that 240 little girls should be suddenly turned adrift. A few will be taken by Mr. Hildner, but his premises are already crowded. The attendance yesterday was very large. Many of the parents attended. I was not well enough myself to go, and indeed was glad of an excuse, for I had not a heart to go and tell the pupils “this is the last time that you can be permitted to assemble in this place.” My wife saw to the distribution of a quantity of the books of our presses, among the little ones, previous to parting with them. Since beginning to write this, I have received letters and visits from parents to thank us for our past efforts, and express their deep regret that the schools were closed.

Oct. 11. You will be gratified to learn that our school has in part been re-opened by the town authorities. There was such expression of feeling at the disbanding of such a troop of little ones, that the magistrates have been induced to make unwonted efforts. To encourage them I have allowed them to take the school apparatus at a very low estimate. They have engaged two of the teachers. I still allow the Hellenic class to attend the master of Ancient Greek at our expense at our house.

Oct. 31. By extra diligence with my translator since the schools were closed, I have work enough for the presses for the

time that still remains for them to be in operation. The last publications to be issued, are a series of Tracts, varying from ten to thirty pages, one of which has been translated by my daughter, Eliza. This Tract is the "Arabian Martyr," published by the Gen. Prot. Epis. School Union. At the birth of my son, John Atticus, I (gave) \$25 as a thank offering to God, and to be devoted to the Greek Mission Press. At the same time my daughter resolved to endeavor, by acts of self-denial and by the exertion of their industry, to raise a sum of \$15 additional, in order that the whole amount might pay the expense, in part, of a Tract of which they should have the distribution of as many copies as they thus paid for. This sum has lately been completed.

As to my removal to Constantinople, I shall be ready to remove my family there and engage in missionary labor according to the opportunities afforded me and the extent of my abilities as soon as we conveniently can. I repeat what I have heretofore mentioned, that it is highly desirable that I should have a fellow laborer, both for consultation and co-operation, and he if possible should be one who has made some advance in one or more of the Oriental languages, or who at least has a talent for their acquirement. I have already pointed out Constantinople as a most important station. May a gracious God direct you in all your deliberations and conclusions, as shall be most for his glory and the progress of the Gospel of his son.

CRETE.

FROM REV. G. BENTON.

Canea, Sept. 28, 1838.

Mission School.—Table showing the proficiency of the pupils.

WRITING.—Apart from religious instruction, writing, during the past year, has been the first lesson given in the school. The first hour after the close of the religious exercises, morning and afternoon, is spent in writing. The number having learned to write on paper is 90

Now learning to write on slates 94

Whole number in writing 184

READING.—The number having learned to read with accuracy in the Bible, &c. 80

Do. learning to read on Lancasterian cards, the lessons of which are principally from the Bible 104

Total 184

ARITHMETIC.—In Fractions, 12; Rule of Three, 8; Division, 26; Multiplication, 12; Subtraction, 15; Addition, 25; Numeration, 86; Total 184.

RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION.—At the hour of opening the school, morning and noon, all the pupils take their places in regular order, to read the Scriptures in course, when about 30 read from

the N. T. And after the reading of the Bible, prayers. The whole occupies two and a half hours each day. The portions of Scripture committed to memory from the N. T. are, the regular lessons read each Sunday in the Greek Church. One day in each week this portion forms the basis of a lecture to the whole school on the practical duties of religion.

GEOMETRY.—Ten of the most advanced boys have begun Geometry.

GEOGRAPHY.—Twenty have proceeded nearly through the Geography.

GRAMMAR.—Twenty-eight have commenced a systematic study of the principles of the Greek language. Thirteen have committed to memory both the modern and ancient grammar.

ANCIENT GREEK.—Thirteen now begin to translate from ancient to modern Greek with much facility.

Deportment of the Children.—They have been converted almost from wild and ungovernable creatures, to orderly and well-behaved children. By the grace of God their ignorance has been in part enlightened. This knowledge has not been confined exclusively to the children. Many interesting cases have been related to me of the instruction received in the school being rehearsed at home in the evening family circle, and the books given out in the school also read there. Thus the heart of the parent is sensibly touched and affected. A Greek said to me a few days ago, "How shall I pay the debt I owe you. I feel grateful for the instruction my children receive, and you cannot conceive the pleasure I now take in them. They come home at night, bring their books with them, and read to us. We can now ask them questions about the Bible, and they can answer us." After the service of the Greek Church, the people have many times collected in groups around the larger boys, to ask them questions, and hear them repeat the religious instruction they have received during the week, in the school.

Sept. 23.—On the 11th inst., the Pacha arrived at Candia on his return from Syria, where he has been engaged more than five months in quelling the insurrection of the Druses. On the 17th I set out in company with the Consuls at this place, to pay the Pacha a visit, and congratulate him on his return. This at least afforded a reason for my going, while I had it at heart to observe particularly the state of the people with regard to missionary operations among them. The Pacha received us very graciously, and spoke in particular of the satisfaction it gave him, that a man from the "new world" had come to meet him on his return. Before leaving him, I had the honor of an invitation to dine with him.

My stay at Candia was only four days, and during that time all the principal Greeks of the place visited me, and were unanimous and urgent in entreating that I might have permission from the Committee to establish a mission school among them, for the

instruction of their children. All were ready to flock into it, and the religious, moral, and intellectual condition of their children has a strong claim on the sympathies and charities of the Society. I observed that to the petition they had sent me there were but few names annexed, and yet they represented this desire to have a Missionary among them as general; to which they replied that full 500 were ready to subscribe at any time, and even desired it, but that they allowed only a few of the principal heads of families to subscribe, as a representative of the whole. They were urgent in demanding of me to fix the number of mouths definitely, when an answer to their petition should be returned.

In Candia, a larger number of children can be collected than in Canea. The city is larger, and the number of inhabitants greater. I found house rent cheaper, and the houses infinitely better, both as regards their interior distribution and repairs. Most of them are very spacious. I will not discuss the question whether the establishment of a school at Candia be a prudent step or not, nor need I endeavor to press home to the hearts of men filled with Christian philanthropy and the love of God, the claims of the Candiotes. If the Committee are willing to extend to them also the blessed fruits of instruction, and intrust me with a discretionary power to act as circumstances may demand, at a period not far distant, a large and flourishing school, under the blessing of God, may be opened at Candia. The following is a literal translation of the petition of the Candiotes :

“Reverend Sir:—The numerous verbal reports, which have come to our ears of your benevolent deeds, have inspired us with the greatest zeal and desire that our youth in this place may also become partakers of your good actions. Suffering bitterly from past unfortunate circumstances, we cannot furnish to our children the light of a precious education. Therefore we fervently beseech you, if it be possible, to find some means of granting our petition. Surely you can pour on us such precious gifts by the establishment in this place of a similar institution for the instruction of our children. Rest assured that the recompense from God will be greater, and our gratitude eternal.

“Trusting in your love of justice and learning, and the desire which your soul has to do good, that we shall be heard in this our petition, we rest in that hope. With respect, &c.” Given at Heraclion, &c. To Rev. George Benton, Director of American Schools, &c. (signed by twenty-four names.)

CHINA.

FROM THE REV. W. J. BOONE, M. D.

Batavia, Sept. 7, 1838.

Chinese School—Language—Patients, &c.

Brother L. is at present away on a visit to China, for the improvement of his health. We both thought the voyage would be benefi-

cial to him. God grant that he may return to us strengthened, both in body and soul, for his great work—a great work indeed, to preach the Gospel in one of the most difficult languages used by man, and to be an Epistle of our holy religion, to be known and read by those who have no other means of judging of it, than what they see in our lives. We “are a spectacle to the world, to angels and to men,” says a holy Apostle. “Who is sufficient for these things?”

In consequence of Brother L.’s absence, the school has devolved upon me. It now contains in all forty. The girls come three times a week to Mrs. B. and are instructed in Malay, to read, write, and cypher. I go but twice a week to the school, because as yet I am capable of giving them but little instruction; and I do not think, at this early stage of my missionary life, it would compensate for the loss of time from the study of the Chinese. I have purchased for the use of the school a few copies of St. Matthew’s Gospel in Malay; so that regular instruction has now commenced in the Society’s school, in the word of God, as a daily lesson, in addition to their exercises on the Sabbath. The teachers and scholars have exhibited nothing but pleasure in having a new book to read in. They read as yet with very little reflection, not even retaining the historical facts. For the purpose of improving and awakening their attention, I have for some time, written questions on their lessons in advance of them, and left these questions to be studied with their lessons as they learn to read, and to be recited to me on my return. This has improved them very much. The promise of a premium to the boy, who shall uniformly behave and stand best in his class, for the next three months, has inspired them with considerable zeal, which I trust will not prove temporary. At the end of the appointed time we expect to have an examination, when all the Missionaries will be present and award the premiums. We shall endeavor to make the occasion an impressive one. Nothing of the kind has been hitherto had in any of the Chinese schools at Batavia, either in those under their own management, or in those under the Missionaries, and both teachers and scholars seem very much pleased, and spurred on by it for the present. They need very much some stimulant to awaken them.

The first class also write, on the black-board, some Chinese characters whenever I go to the school. They write from the first book I studied, as I read to them. I make them do this not because I feel as yet capable of instructing them in Chinese, but to call their attention and that of their teacher, to what I consider the greatest defect in the Chinese mode of instructing, viz. merely teaching a boy the sound or name of a character without giving any idea of its meaning, or requiring him to learn how to write it. These are proposed until several thousand characters are memorized, by constant repetition in reading, and the boy has attained the age of fifteen or sixteen years. Thus all the

assistance derived from association, and analysis is lost, and these are capable of affording very great assistance in the Chinese, from the manner in which their simpler characters are blended together to form others. The smaller boys recite to me only in Malay and learn to write the Roman running hand. On Sunday they all come to our house, and are instructed according to their advancement in lessons suited to the holiness of the day. Two classes recite from memory a few verses from the Chinese testament and translate into Malay. I do not mean to convey the idea that I speak the Malay with fluency, for that would be very incorrect, as with the exception of the first two months, I have not studied it at all, from books, giving my whole time to the Chinese; but I can now speak it well enough to make the Sabbath afternoons exceedingly interesting to me. The last Sunday I told them of our descent from a common parent and of the fall. Imperfectly as was my mode of expressing myself, I was attentively listened to. Indeed there is something in the story of the fall—an inward conviction of its truth, that must arrest the attention of every lost son of fallen Adam, to whom it has not been familiar from repetition. I endeavored to present as plainly as I could, how we all died in Adam, and how we are all made alive again in Christ. To the teacher, the idea seemed a grand and striking one; and the children manifested a deep interest in the story, though it may have been, and perhaps was, only as a matter of history.

The Lord grant that they may learn so to feel the danger and degradation of their fallen and ruined state, derived from the first Adam, as to constrain them to lay hold of the blessed hope of everlasting life, given us in the second. I believe I need nothing but language and God's grace to enable me daily to make known, to those who never heard it before, the truth—the precious truth, that there is mercy with God for lost sinners through the blood of Christ. In the mean time I pray daily for grace, that my soul may be kept in patient waiting upon God, until I can obtain the gift of speech in this strange tongue.

Of the Chinese character, and their disposition to receive the truth, &c. I can, with propriety, write you nothing. I cannot converse with them myself, and there is at present no one at Batavia who can do so. With the exception of a little from hearsay, their exterior appearance and the kind of houses they live in, I know very little more of them, that I could with confidence state for information of others, than when I first came here. Of their character, principles, and sentiments, I must be content to suspend my judgment until I have acquired their language, and visited them from house to house. A Missionary's career, as a Missionary—a publisher of the Gospel grace to those who have never heard it—(for so I understand the word)—cannot be said to commence, until he can, with some fluency, speak the language of the people of his adoption. This thought is a great stimulus to me. I long to be a Missionary in its

true and highest sense ; and, at present, all my powers are concentrated in the effort to acquire this most difficult language. I spend every day my whole strength upon it. Through the blessing of God I have been now enabled to do this for eight months without any material interruption, and am very much encouraged by the progress I have made. Should my health be continued to me, I trust I shall fully realize the expectations formed when in Charleston.

Patients.—As a physician, I have prescribed for about one hundred patients in all, without interfering at all with the time devoted to study. I prescribe for none but those who can come to the house. Most of the cases I have had, have been of fever and ague, from which the natives here suffer very much. Please send me, when an opportunity offers, twelve ounces of Quinine. The amount of suffering which the few ounces I brought with me has been the means of relieving, has been a great gratification to me, and there is nothing for which a man is more grateful than for relief from this most distressing disease. And, usually, the relief afforded is so prompt, that he can ascribe it to no other cause than the medicine he has taken.

I would be glad if you could send me, also, a box of English school books. Reading books, grammars, geographies, arithmetics and dictionaries, twelve or fifteen copies of each, the simplest would answer best. I am still more firmly impressed, than I was before I sailed, of the importance of having eight or ten boys living with me, that they may learn English at the same time that they are instructed in Chinese. If a boy was thoroughly instructed in all that can be taught him, at present, through the medium of the Chinese language, I believe he would not have one ounce of useful knowledge. We must look with humble confidence in the divine blessing to lads, thus educated in a Christian family, and taught Christianity and the useful branches of education by means of a European language, for some time to come at least, to become our school-masters, and native teachers. I see not how others are to become sufficiently informed, until an immense work shall have been accomplished in the preparation of elementary works in Chinese.

EASTERN MISSIONS.
FROM THE REV. H. SOUTHGATE.

Portland, January 8, 1839.

Mr. S., in addition to extended observations among the Mohammedans, devoted much time to inquiries respecting the present system of operations among the Christians of Turkey. He states, "that a preparatory work of investigation has been undertaken by the English Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, with the warm approbation and support of the heads of the English Church. The field of exploration is the mountainous and hitherto unpenetrated region lying north and north-east of Mossoul. The greater part of the Nestorian Christians inhabit these mountains, maintaining there a perfect independ-

ence, and a faith preserved in remarkable purity by their separation from the other and more corrupt churches of the East. The explorers are three in number. One of them is himself a Nestorian, educated in England, and another was a physician and naturalist in the Euphrates expedition, which terminated so fatally a few years ago. Besides investigation, their mission has another and very important design—the establishment of friendly relations between the English and the Nestorian Church. It is, I believe, the first instance of a mission commenced on *thoroughly Episcopal principles*. The explorers go to the Patriarch of the Nestorian Church as delegates from the Church of England. They will inform him of the institutions and doctrines of the English Church, and will propose a correspondence between him and the head of that Church, the Archbishop of Canterbury. They will offer him the aid of the English Church for the instruction of his people in religious and human knowledge. They will propose that, for this purpose, priests from the Church of England come out and place themselves among his own clergy, to be subjected to the order and discipline of the Nestorian Church, and to be engaged in the work of religious and secular instruction. Such is the plan of the mission, so far as it can be formed before investigation, and my own observations have satisfied me, that it is the only plan upon which missions from the Church of England or of America to the churches of the East should be formed. As yet in these missions no use has been made of the Episcopal principle. By this neglect, the Episcopal Church has failed to employ the chief advantage which Providence has put into her hands.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TRIALS IN THE DOMESTIC MISSIONARY WORK.—It is too commonly supposed that the field of *Domestic* Missionary labor is comparatively light and easy. If, however, one half of the difficulties and trials to which our Domestic Missionaries are subjected, could be generally known, we feel assured they would draw largely upon the sympathies of the Church, and receive more abundant tokens of a due appreciation of their sacrifices. With the view of presenting our readers with facts on this subject, we have taken, almost at random, three extracts from reports recently made to the Domestic Committee by Missionaries in the West. The first presents the picture of a young Missionary with his family, compelled to struggle for a subsistence upon the simplest fare, yet cheerfully acquiescing in his lot, that thus he may preach the Gospel to his fellow sinners; the second introduces a worthy Missionary persevering in his abundant labors, under the pressure of disease, and of domestic sorrow; the last is from one whose successful labors have been longer known in the Church, and who, relying in faith upon God,

will neither suffer the difficulties of his new station to damp his zeal, or his personal privations to contract his benevolence.

1. "In addition to the Missionary stipend, I have received, during the last half year, the sum of sixty-five dollars and twenty-five cents, actually not sufficient to pay my house rent for that time. Thus in all, i. e., including the stipend, for half a year's services, I have received one hundred and ninety dollars; from which, deducting house rent, doctor's bill, and travelling expenses, there was left me ninety dollars for the actual expenses of my family for that time. In short, I have expended two hundred dollars over and above all I have received; and even then have lived most of the time on potatoes and bread. I mention this, not by way of complaint, but in accordance with that rule of the Committee which makes it my duty to inform them what means of support are afforded me, other than the Missionary allowance. I thank my heavenly Father that he has enabled me to know how to abound and to suffer need. Would that I had more to devote to his sacred cause."

2. "My duties the past quarter have been uncommonly arduous, because performed in much bodily weakness. It is with regret I remark that I have been exempt from chill-fever but *three entire weeks* during the last two months and a half. Notwithstanding this, I have been favored with health sufficient to fill my appointments every Lord's day, with the exception of having to omit a second service on four or five occasions. For this mercy I am devoutly thankful. During this time my family have also suffered considerably; and for the last four days our youngest child has been exceedingly ill, so much so, that we had almost despaired of her recovery. By the blessing of God upon the means used, I am happy to say she is now considered convalescent."

3. "So far as my experience now enables me to judge, it will take at least \$500 to support my family, and to meet my various contingent expenses, so that I shall still need the Missionary allowance; and sincerely do I hope the Committee will be able to continue it to me. In a country abounding as this does in the principal necessaries of life, one would suppose the means of living ought to be cheaper. But with the exception of bread and meat every thing is extremely high. Even flour has been as high as ten dollars per barrel, and is now held at nine; and I am paying at present two hundred dollars per annum for rent; and so much greater is the demand for houses than the supply, that there is little probability of my being soon able to obtain a comfortable tenement for less. After the vestry have rested a little from their recent efforts in building the church and raising four hundred dollars as my salary from them, making in all about two thousand dollars to be paid during my first year's residence among them, and that a year of peculiar pressure in money matters, I have no doubt they will contribute more largely to my support, and begin to repay the Missionary Society, with interest, all it has appropriated to this object. As an earnest of what

may be expected, I shall herewith enclose my mite for Missions in the West. Before removing hither it was my practice to set apart one tenth of my income for religious charities; but here I fear it will take all, and more than all, for the support of my family. Thus far, however, I have been favored beyond what I had any reason to expect; and in making this expose in regard to my means of support, required by the rules of the Committee, I ought perhaps to mention that the physician who attended me and my family in our sickness, and whose account for similar services elsewhere would have amounted to at least one hundred dollars, has no charge against me; and he is not even a member of my congregation."

We ask our readers to reflect how little they are doing to sustain Missionaries who are cheerfully enduring such hardships and making such sacrifices for the sake of Christ and his Gospel. If there be any class of men who have strong claims upon our sympathies, our prayers, our benevolent aid, they are our Missionaries in the West and South-west. [ED.]

ENCOURAGING FACTS.—*From the Rector of a Parish in the Country.*—In view of the wants of the Committees, I stated to my congregation last Sunday, that to-day I should be happy to receive any New-Year's offerings for the cause of Missions. I remarked that I should not make a collection, as the subject would be presented before them in the summer. We had but few out, but those few have voluntarily handed me a little more than \$100, to be equally divided between the Domestic and Foreign Departments, and have handed me some \$20 beside, for as many numbers (new) of the "Spirit of Missions," for the coming year.

From Another.—I have a small sum of money for the cause of Missions, put into my hands within a few days, chiefly in consequence of the noble example of the members of Grace Church, in Philadelphia. On Christmas day, what had been done in that congregation was stated, and the question was asked, were there not some who could do likewise? One of the communicants who was especially blessed of God, said he had a \$100 for a thank offering, the balance of a tenth of his yearly income. He has adopted the plan of giving at least a tenth of all his profits to some charitable purpose. This man was baptized about 18 months since, and these are fruits of his faith. I think next year we shall be able to do more than before. The example of this individual will not be lost.

TEXAS.—*From a Clergyman in the South.*—Texas is a place of great promise, and we wonder that more has not been done for it, in a religious point of view. I have not the least doubt that if a clergyman were sent to Houston, in the course of one or two years he would be amply supported. Could you procure one of ability to send there, I have no doubt that for two or three years, I could promise \$500 per ann., for his support, should

it be wanted. I do not now make the promise, but merely write to inquire.

THE LATE REV. DR. MARSDEN, OF NEW SOUTH WALES.—The Committee of the Church Missionary Society, record the death of the late Rev. Samuel Marsden with feelings of deep respect for his personal character, and gratitude to the Great Head of the Church, who raised up, and who so long preserved, this distinguished man, for the good of his own and of future generations.

In him, the Committee recognise an individual whom Providence had endowed with a vigorous constitution, both of body and of mind, suited to meet the circumstances which ever attend a course of new and arduous labors. Entering upon the duties of his Chaplaincy forty-five years ago, at the time when the colonists of New South Wales were for the most part, of abandoned character and suffering the penalty of the law, he, with admirable foresight anticipated the probable future destinies of that singular and important colony, and never ceased to call the attention of both the Local and the Home Governments to the real duty of providing for the interests, both temporal and spiritual, of the rapidly-increasing population, by a proportionate increase in the number of colonial Chaplains.

But it is to his exertions in behalf of Christian Missions, that the Committee are bound especially to call the attention of the Society. While he omitted no duty of his proper ministerial calling, his comprehensive mind quickly embraced the vast spiritual interests, till then well nigh entirely unheeded, of the innumerable Islands of the Pacific Ocean, whose inhabitants were sitting in darkness and the shadow of death.

Under the influence of these considerations, Mr. Marsden zealously promoted the labors of the different Societies which have established Missions in the South Seas. And it is to his visits to New Zealand, begun twenty-five years ago, and often since repeated, and to his earnest appeal in behalf of that people, that the commencement and consolidation of the Society's Mission in the Northern Island is to be attributed.

In calling to mind the long series of eminent services rendered to the Society by Mr. Marsden, the Committee notice, with peculiar satisfaction, the last visit made by him, in 1836, to the Society's Mission in New Zealand—a visit justly termed, by the Lord Bishop of Australia, "Apostolical." With paternal authority and affection, and with the solemnity of one who felt himself to be standing on the verge of eternity, he then gave his parting benediction to the Missionaries and native converts.

[*Miss. Reg.*

WESLEYAN CENTENARY—ENGLAND.—It is intended to commemorate the formation of the Wesleyan Methodist Society, in the year 1739, by a religious celebration of its First Centenary, which falls, of course, next year. Public services will be held in all the Chapels of the Society, both at home, and in the various stations occupied by the Foreign Missions. In connec-

tion with this primary object, a general pecuniary contribution will be made, to be applied to the erection of suitable structures for the Wesleyan Theological Institution, and for carrying on the concerns of the Missionary Society [including a Missionary ship.] A preparatory meeting was held at Bristol in July, and another at Manchester, in November. The object has been taken up with so much harmony and zeal, that up to the last report, which we have seen, the magnificent sum of nearly £40,000* had been subscribed towards £80,000, which was considered as the very lowest that would suffice for the proposed objects of the Centenary Fund, but which will, in all probability, be greatly surpassed.—[*Miss. Reg. Nov.*]

LABORS OF A MISSIONARY—*From Lieut. Slocum's Report to Congress.*—The Rev. Jason Lee, Missionary of the Methodist Episcopal Church, of New-York, having heard through Dr. McLaughlin of my intention to visit the Willamette settlement, (on the river entering the Columbia river 80 miles from its mouth,) politely came down front the Mission-house, distant eighteen miles, to meet me at this place.

In company with this gentleman, I called on all the settlers in the lower settlement, and next day visited the Mission-house and upper settlement. No language of mine can convey an adequate idea of the great benefit these worthy and most excellent men, the Messrs. Jason and Daniel Lee, and Messrs. Shepherd and Edwards, their assistants, have conferred upon this part of the country: not by precept but example, as I think the following result will show.

To use Mr. Jason Lee's own words, “It was after having heard that an Indian of the Flat-head tribe had crossed the Rocky Mountains, to inquire of Gov. Clark, at St. Louis, about the God that the ‘pale faces’ worshipped, that first led me to think of establishing a mission west of the mountains.”

Two years since, last October, Mr. Lee's party encamped on the ground where their dwelling now stands, immediately on the banks of the Willamette. They commenced felling timber with their own hands, and by Christmas they erected the frame of their house, and had it half closed in, and fenced 24 acres of land. In the spring, they put in a crop, which produced the first year (1835) one hundred and fifty bushels of wheat, thirty-five of oats, fifty-six of barley, eighty-seven of peas, and two hundred and fifty of potatoes.

In the second year, 1836, five hundred bushels of wheat, two hundred of peas, forty of oats, thirty of barley, four and a half of corn, three and a half of beans, and three hundred and nineteen of potatoes, with a full supply of garden vegetables.

They have built a good barn, added to their dwelling-house, which now consists of four large rooms, eighteen by twenty, garret and cellar, have a good garden, and one hundred and fifty acres of land enclosed under good fencing. With the

* In December £67,000 (about \$320,000) had been subscribed.—Ed.

exception of three months hired labor of a carpenter, to finish the inside of the dwelling, and make tables, forms, &c. for their school-room, the above is the work of these pious and industrious men, assisted by the Indian children of the school.

Their family at present consists of three adults, nineteen full-blooded and four half-breed Indian children, ten of whom are orphans. Seven girls and fifteen boys attend the school: likewise eight half-breed children of the neighboring settlers. The children are taught to speak English. Several of them read perfectly well. They are all well-clothed and fed, and are already very cleanly in their habits. The larger boys work on the farm in warm weather. They can plough, reap, and do all ordinary farm-work well. Several of them evince good mechanical genius. Mr. Lee assures me that most of the boys have earned their board, clothing, and tuition, estimating their labor at the lowest rate of wages allowed by the Hudson's Bay Company.—[*Ch. Adv.*]

Zoolahs.—The Missionaries to this nation of South-Eastern Africa, both African and English, have been called to severe trials on being compelled to retire for a season from the country of Dingarn. The latest notice of the contest between the Dutch emigrants and this hasty and cruel prince, states that the whole of the Zoolah army had been dispersed, and that Dingarn had found refuge with another chief. A conciliatory message had been sent by the Governor of the Colony of the Cape of Good Hope, to the frontier emigrants or Boors, inviting their return within the colonial boundary. The Rev. Mr. Owen and family had arrived at Port Elizabeth on the 22d June. The following touching extract from his journal will be read with interest, as affording an example of scenes which every early Missionary to a heathen people should be prepared to witness, even if God should see fit to spare him the actual trial.—*Ed.*

Treacherous Massacre of the Farmers. February 6, 1838.—A dreadful day in the annals of the Mission! I shudder to give an account of it. This morning, as I was setting in the shade of my wagon, reading the Testament, the usual messenger came, with hurry and anxiety depicted in his looks. I was sure that he was about to pronounce something serious:—and what was his commission? While it showed consideration and kindness in the Zoolah Monarch toward me, it disclosed a horrid instance of perfidy—too horrid to be described, toward the unhappy men who have for these few days been his guests, but are now no more. He sent to tell me not to be frightened, as he was going to kill the Boors. This news came like a thunder-stroke to myself, and to every successive member of my family as they heard it. The reason assigned for this treacherous conduct was, that they were going to kill him: that they had come here, and he had now learned all their plans. The messenger was anxious for my reply; but what could I say? I was fearful on the one hand, of seeming to justify the treachery; and, on the other, of exposing myself and family to probable danger, if I appeared to take their part? Moreover, I could not but feel that it was my duty to apprise the Boors of the intended massacre; while certain death would have ensued, I apprehend-

ed, if I had been detected in giving them this information. However, I was released from this dilemma, by beholding an awful spectacle. My attention was directed to the blood-stained hill, nearly opposite my hut, and on the other side of my wagon which hides it from my view, where all the executions at this fearful spot take place, and which was now destined to add sixty more bleeding carcasses to the number of those which have already cried to Heaven for vengeance. "There," said some one, "they are killing the Boors now." I turned my eyes, and behold ! an immense multitude on the hill. About nine or ten Zoolahs to each Boor were dragging their helpless, unarmed victim to the fatal spot, where those eyes, which awaked this morning to see the cheerful light of the day for the last time, are now closed in death. I laid myself down on the ground. Mrs. and Miss Owen were not more thunderstruck than myself. We each comforted the other. Presently, the deed of blood being accomplished, the whole multitude returned to the town, to meet their sovereign : and, as they drew near to him, set up a shout which reached the Station, and continued for some time. Meanwhile, I myself had been kept from all fear for our personal safety ; for I considered the message of Dingarn to me as an indication that he had no ill designs against the Missionary, especially as the messenger informed me that the Boors' Interpreter, an Englishman from Port Natal, was to be preserved. Nevertheless, fears afterwards obtruded themselves on me, when I saw half-a-dozen men with shields sitting near our hut, and I began to tremble lest we were to fall the next victims. At this crisis, I called all my family in, and read Psalm xci, so singularly and literally applicable to our present condition, that I could with difficulty proceed in it. I endeavored to realize all its statements ; and though I did not receive it as an absolute provision against sudden and violent death, I was led to Him who is our refuge from the guilt and fear of sin, which alone make death terrible. We then knelt down, and I prayed ; really not knowing but that, in this position, we might be called into another world. Such was the effect of the first gust of fear on my mind. I remembered the words, *Call upon me in the day of trouble, and I will hear thee.*

EDITORIAL DEPARTMENT.

MEASURE OF MISSIONARY CONTRIBUTIONS.—The contributions which are made by the professed followers of Christ at the present day, in the spirit of charity and in the furtherance of works of benevolence, in general, fall far below the measure which seems to have been established ; whether the standard exhibited in holy scripture, or the example of the primitive christians, be appealed to, as the test. Few habitually set apart, for works of charity and mercy, a portion of their income as God hath pros-

pered them ; and, of those who act upon the letter of this rule, many are content that the proportion, thus appropriated, shall be extremely small. Opportunities, without number, are lost through weariness in well doing ; and what ought to proceed freely, as a matter of bounty, too often appears as of covetousness. In sowing sparingly, it is forgotten that it is the divine appointment that men shall then also reap sparingly ; and faith in the words of him who has said that it is more blessed to give than to receive, seems weak or wanting.

But it is a subject of congratulation, and of devout thankfulness to God, that a spirit of enlarged benevolence is, by His blessing, gradually extending itself throughout the Church, and giving an earnest of better things to come. Some recent instances of liberal contributions to the Missionary work, diffusing a general joy among all those who have the best interests of Christ's kingdom at heart, cannot fail, we think, to provoke others to such good works. We allude, first, to the sums received from Charleston, and acknowledged by the treasurers in this number. An unknown individual of St. Philip's Church, in that city, desirous of honoring the Lord with his substance, and with the first fruits of all his increase, has remitted to the Domestic treasurer \$500 as "the offering" of the first fruits. A clergyman of that city, distinguished for his benevolence and for his devoted labors, having received from a beloved friend, now no more, a legacy of \$2000, has appropriated the whole to the general Missionary work, and already remitted one half of it to the two treasurers as his Christmas offering. We allude also to the liberal collection made for Domestic Missions in St. Peter's Church, Charleston, (already supporting a Missionary to China,) as a thank-offering for preservation from the late epidemic in that city ; and to the collections in St. Stephen's, and All Saints', and St. Mark's Church in this city, and St. Ann's, and Christ Church, Brooklyn. They are examples which, we trust, cannot be lost upon other portions of the Church. But in this connexion we would especially call attention, again, to the generous and spirited proceeding in Grace Church, Philadelphia, recorded on the pages of our last number ; by which fifty individuals of that single congregation have freely pledged themselves (in sums of \$100 each) to pay to Domestic and Foreign Missions, during the present year, the sum of \$5,000. Why should not such a spirit extend itself abroad, and the hearts and hands of those whom God has blessed with worldly substance,

be freely opened to use it in extending far and wide the blessings of his kingdom on earth? Are there not many hundreds of individuals in this city, and elsewhere, professed christians; that stately kneel around the altar of their Lord, and partake of the emblems of his unutterable love, by whom such an annual payment into the Missionary treasury would be so light as to abstract almost nothing from even the luxuries to which they are accustomed? And how large a class of individuals, by laying aside from week to week and month to month the necessary portion, could make, each, an annual contribution of such a sum, with but little sacrifice of their means, their time, or their industry, with the comfortable reflection that they are efficiently aiding in building up the Church of their Divine Master on earth, and with the blessed reward which is the portion of those who thus manifest the love of God in their hearts? While we thus speak of larger contributions where there are larger means, we do not forget the blessing upon the poor widow's mite, nor that our reliance should be, and is, upon *all* the members of the Church.

We commend this subject to the practical consideration of all our readers. A measure like this can be adopted without at all interfering with any existing parochial mode of raising Missionary funds; on the contrary, it will add efficiency and permanence to any such mode. On all hands it is admitted, that our Missions ought to be much strengthened and enlarged; but this cannot be done, unless the hearts of Churchmen are more engaged in the work, and fruits are manifested, of a livelier faith in the Divine promises.

DOMESTIC FUNDS.—The sum which the Domestic Treasurer is permitted to acknowledge in this number, is a subject of devout thankfulness to God. The sight will cheer the heart of many a Missionary in the distant West and South-west, and give earnest that he is not in future to be forgotten by those to whom he looks to be sustained in his trying and self-sacrificing labors. It must not be supposed, however, that the past deficiencies are now supplied. The Treasurer's statement of payments will show that such is not the case. Indeed the Domestic Committee will still need about \$14,000 by the 15th of June next, for the prompt discharge of all their obligations.

WESTERN NEW-YORK.—We are happy to notice the young and prosperous diocese of Western New-York among those contributing to Missions the last month. We hail her as one

able and willing to take a prominent stand among her sister dioceses, in this best of works, and doubt not she will fulfil, in this and every other way, the most enlarged anticipations which have been found respecting her.

MISSIONARY NOTICES—(DOMESTIC.) We learn that Bp. Kemper, after his visit to the Indian country, hastened to Indiana, where, at the date of the last account, he was engaged in a visitation.

The Rev. M. K. Cushman has resigned his appointment as Missionary at St. Joseph's, Michigan.

We are sorry to learn that the Rev. Mr. Gear, on his way to his distant station, (Fort Snelling, near the falls of St. Anthony,) had the misfortune to break one of his legs by the upsetting of a sleigh. Providentially the accident occurred near Fort Crawford, Prairie du Chien; where we are sure he has received every attention from our excellent friend, the surgeon of that post. It is supposed he will be detained there about two months.

NOTICE.—The Rev. Mr. Southgate having arrived on the 30th of December, at New-York, proceeded to Portland, in Maine, where the preparation of a connected report of the results of his mission will probably occupy several months. To this work he will give his undivided attention, and all communications may be addressed to him at that place.

A NEW VERSION OF THE ENGLISH LITURGY, in modern Greek is now prepared for publication by the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge.

AGENTS.—On the second page of the cover will be found an extended list of Agents for this paper. We tender our thanks to such of our brethren as have acted upon our request in the extra sheet, last month, asking for the nomination of suitable agents; and shall be greatly obliged to others to whom the extra was sent, for their attention to the subject, in order that we may complete our list at an early period.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

DOMESTIC MISSIONS.

Contributions received by the Treasurer of the Committee for Domestic Missions from the 15th of December, 1838, to the 15th of January, 1839.

DIOCESE OF MASSACHUSETTS.

Greenfield, St. James' Church, for the West, - - - - -	25 00
Newburyport, St. Paul's Church, individual contributions, - - - - -	5 00— 30 00

DIOCESE OF RHODE-ISLAND.

Providence, St. John's Church, - - - - -	134 00— 134 00
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DIOCESE OF CONNECTICUT.

Bridgeport, St. John's Church, offerings, one half, - - - - -	17 35— 17 35
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DIOCESE OF NEW-YORK.

Columbia County, a layman,	-	-	-	30 00
Duanesburgh, Christ Church, collection,	-	-	-	21 00
Flushing, St. George's Church, New-Year's gift, \$50 00; from the Sunday school, \$2 00,	-	-	-	52 00
Hallet's Cove, St. George's Church, offerings,	-	-	-	20 00
Newton, St. James' Ch., Christmas offering of a communicant, one half,	-	-	-	50 00
New-York, Ascension Ch., collection on Thanksgiving-day, Grace Church, contribution,	-	-	-	300 00
St. Andrew's Church, quarterly contribution,	-	-	-	500 00
St. Clement's Church, from the Sunday school, for Green Bay Mission,	-	-	-	45 00
St. Mark's Church, collection on Christmas day, \$650 66; offerings of Infant and Sunday school, \$10 85,	-	-	-	5 00
St. Michael's Church, Mrs. Cliborne,	-	-	-	661 51
St. Stephen's Church, part of collection, (the whole in money and pledges, of which \$360 are for Missions in Iowa, amounted to \$510 69.)	-	-	-	3 00
A family mite box, \$10; Thomas Otis, Esq., \$100; J. F. S., \$100; S. S., \$50; D. C. M. \$5; H. H., for the female school of the Oneida Indians, (figure omitted last month,) \$5,	-	-	-	335 69
Sing Sing, St. Paul's Church, Mrs. S. C. Nichols, for Bp. Polk's Mission,	-	-	-	270 00
Troy, St. Paul's Church, Stephen Warren, Esq., for the West,	-	-	-	5 00
				100 00
				<hr/>
				\$2398 20

Less \$11 received from Western New-York after the first of November, and heretofore credited to New-York, -

11 00—2387 20

DIOCESE OF WESTERN NEW-YORK.

Allen's Hill, St. Paul's Church,	-	-	-	2 00
Danby, Christ Church, Alvah Finch, Esq.,	-	-	-	10 00
Geneva, Trinity Church, offerings,	-	-	-	120 00
Oriskany Falls, Mary Helen Babcock, for Indian Missions, N. B. The second and last of these are the items heretofore credited to New-York.	-	-	-	1 00— 133 00

DIOCESE OF NEW-JERSEY.

Mount Holly, St. Andrew's Church, third payment for educating an Indian girl at Green Bay,	-	-	-	30 00
Newark, Trinity Church, quarterly payment of subscription by J. W. H., two thirds,	-	-	-	16 67
Perth Amboy, St. Peter's Church, collection on Thanksgiving day, one half,	-	-	-	4 00— 50 67

DIOCESE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Philadelphia, Trinity Church, collection, \$41; Rev. Jno. Coleman, \$5; Mr. Peter Williamson, \$5; Missionary Mite Soc. of Fem. S. Schools, for Bp. Kemper's Mission, \$20,	-	-	-	71 00
Philadelphia Co., a Missionary box,	-	-	-	5 00— 76 00

DIOCESE OF MARYLAND.

Baltimore, Christ Church,	-	-	-	257 50
Georgetown, D. C., Christ Church, Female Sewing Society, for Bp. Polk's Mission,	-	-	-	100 00
Fredericktown, All Saints' Church, Mrs. Ann Potts, for Bp. Kemper's Mission,	-	-	-	15 00
Washington City, D. C., Trinity Church, offerings, one half, \$19 32; a friend, \$5; Mrs. J. A. Smith, \$5,	-	-	-	29 32— 401 82

DIOCESE OF VIRGINIA.

Dinwiddie Co., Pittsburgh, Bristol parish, M. McFarland, Elizabeth City Co., Old Point Comfort, Centurian Church, offerings,	-	-	-	10 00
Lancaster Co., Christ Church, Female Society,	-	-	-	10 00
Spotsylvania Co., Fredericksburgh, St. George's Church, part of weekly offerings,	-	-	-	30 00
Individuals, anonymous, \$5; a friend to Missions, \$10; offerings of a Physician, \$3 62½,	-	-	-	30 00
				<hr/>
				18 62½— 98 62½

DIOCESE OF NORTH CAROLINA.		
Wadesboro', Calvary Church, one half,	-	16 00— 16 00
DIOCESE OF SOUTH CAROLINA.		
Charleston, St. Peter's Church, a thank offering to Almighty God for preservation during the late epidemic, \$805; offerings, for Raymond, Miss., \$35; from the Rev. W. H. Barnwell, rector, a Christmas offering, (\$1000, being part of a legacy of \$2000 bequeathed to him by the late Mrs. Mary Huger, and by him devoted to Missionary purposes, the residue of the legacy to be sent at Easter, one half to each Committee,) \$500,	-	1340 00
St. Philip's Church, offering of the first fruits, by an individual, for Missions in Iowa,		
Anonymous, by the hands of J. W. Mitchell, Esq.,	-	500 00
DIOCESE OF OHIO.		
Circleville, St. Philip's Church,	-	15 00— 15 00
DIOCESE OF KENTUCKY.		
Louisville, Christ Church,	-	252 50— 252 50
DIOCESE OF INDIANA.		
Jeffersonville, St. Paul's Church,	-	2 50
Madison, Christ Church, Isaac C. Lee,	-	1 00— 3 50
DIOCESE OF ILLINOIS.		
Springfield, St. Paul's Church, Rev. C. Dresser, for the West,	-	10 00— 10 00
DIOCESE OF GEORGIA.		
Savannah, Christ Church, from "S." one half, \$10; "a Churchman," (\$20, one half for the poor,) \$10,	-	20 00
Macon, Christ Church,	-	30 00— 50 00
DIOCESE OF MISSISSIPPI.		
Centre Creek, Barry Co., David Lamartees,	-	2 00— 2 00
DIOCESE OF LOUISIANA.		
New-Orleans, Christ Church, Joseph Lovell, Esq.,	-	200 00— 200 00
DIOCESE OF FLORIDA.		
Tallahassee, St. John's Church, a thank-offering by an unknown individual,	-	20 00— 20 00
Total, \$5887 66½		
Total acknowledgments since June 15, (seven months)	\$12,472 26	
Total payments since June 15,	\$14,506 71.	

FOREIGN MISSIONS.

The Treasurer of the Foreign Committee acknowledges the receipt of the following donations from the 15th of December, 1838, to the 15th of January, 1839.

MASSACHUSETTS.		
Greenfield, St. James' Church, offerings,	-	10 00— 10 00
RHODE ISLAND.		
Newport, Zion Church, a lady, (now in Cuba,) for China, \$10 62; Sun. Sch., for Greece, \$2 51; three ladies, \$11; Mon. Con. \$5 12,	-	29 25
PROVIDENCE, St. John's Church, for the Richmond School at Athens, \$100; for Greece, \$10; for Africa, 10; for China, \$5; for general purposes, \$114,		
CONNECTICUT.		239 00— 268 25
Bridgeport, St. John's Church, for general purposes, (one half,) \$2 50, (\$1 by colored boy,)	-	17 35
Middletown, Christ Church, S. S. for Africa, \$2 50; for Crete, \$2 50, (\$1 by colored boy,)	-	5 00
Stratford, Christ Church, from a few individuals, as a Christ-mas offering for schools at Athens, \$126 47; Mon. Con. of do., \$13 93,	-	140 65— 163 00
NEW-YORK.		
Flushing, St. George's Church, New-Year's gift, \$50; do. from S. S. do., \$2,	-	52 00
Hallett's Cove, St. George's Church, Missionary offering, (one half,)	-	20 00

Harlem, St. Andrew's Church, part of quarterly contribution,		10 00
Newtown, L. I., St. James' Church, monthly offerings, \$12 82;		
children of a family, \$3; a Christmas offering for Missions, suggested by the example of		
fifty members of Grace Church, Phil., (one		
half,) \$50.	65 82	
New-York, St. Thomas's Church, a friend to Foreign Mis-		
sions, \$5; a Christmas offering, for Africa, from		
S. S. Mis. box, \$20; Ascension Church, member		
of Bible class, for church at Cape Palmas, \$25;		
Mrs. Warner, for do., \$50; Mrs. Banyer, for Africa,		
\$30; from "S. S." \$50; a Friend to Missions, \$10,	210 00	
Yonkers, St. John's Church, col. \$20 85; Miss White, \$5,	25 85—	364 67
WESTERN NEW-YORK.		
Allen's Hill, St. Paul's Church,	1 00—	1 00
NEW-JERSEY.		
Elizabethtown, St. John's Church, for Greece,	5 00	
Newark, "J. W. H." one third of \$25, 4th quar. sub. for Africa,	8 33	
Perth Amboy, St. Peter's Church, col. Thanksgiving day, (\$1)	4 00—	17 33
PENNSYLVANIA.		
Philadelphia, a friend of Missions,	20 00—	20 00
MARYLAND.		
Baltimore, Christ Church,	287 35	
Upper Marlborough, Trinity Church, Sewing Society, for		
African Mission, \$41 75; a gentleman, \$10,	51 75—	339 10
VIRGINIA.		
Proceeds of Sund. practice of a Physician, for Constantinople,	24 00	
\$12, and Crete, \$12,		
Fredericksburg, St. George's Church, for China, \$5; for gene-	33 62	
ral purposes, \$22 62; Infant School of do. \$6,		
Mr. John B. Gray, for Mrs. Savage, \$50;		
children of Mr. Gray, for School do. \$2; Mrs.		
Caldwell, \$2; Mrs. Bullock, \$10; "A Mite		
for Africa," \$5,	69 00	
Old Point Comfort, Centurion Church, Rev. Mark L. Cheevers,		
Christmas Offering,	10 00—	136 62
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.		
Georgetown, Christ Church, for Mission to Constantinople,	100 00	
Washington, Mr. J. P. Ingle and mother, \$5 for Rev. I. Payne,	45 00	
Trinity Church, offerings, (one half,) \$19 32; Miss		
Smith, for Africa, \$3; for general purposes, \$2,	24 32—	169 32
NORTH CAROLINA.		
Wadesborough, Calvary Church, (one half,) -	16 00—	16 00
SOUTH CAROLINA.		
Charleston, Rev. W. H. Barnwell, Rector of St. Peter's		
Church, part of a legacy of \$2,000, bequeathed		
him by the late Miss Mary Huger, and by him		
devoted to Missionary purposes, one half sent		
now, to be equally divided between the two Com-		
mittees, as a Christmas offering; and the other		
to be forwarded in April, as an Easter offering,		
St. Peter's Church, Working Society, for Africa,	500 00	
\$150; offerings, for schools in Athens, \$5; dona-		
tion for do., \$5,	160 00	
Anonymous, by J. W. Mitchell, Esq., -	50 00—	710 00
GEORGIA.		
Macon, Christ Church, -	20 00	
Savannah, "S." (one half,) -	10 00—	30 00
OHIO.		
Chillicothe, St. Paul's Church, -	10 00	
Circleville, St. Philip's Church, \$12; a member, \$10,	22 00	
Worthington, St. John's Church, Fem. Mis. Soc., for Africa,	13 00—	45 00

(Total from 1st June, \$9,514 85.) Total, \$2,289 29

N. B.—Also received at the office, and duly forwarded, the following periodicals, as donations to Missionaries:—Episcopal Recorder, 7 copies, from July, 1838. Southern Churchman, 10 copies, from Nov. 1837. Christian Witness, 7 copies, from March, 1837.